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## RECENT CHANGES IN THE NAMES OF ECONOMIC PLANTS

BY
ALBERT F. HILL

While engaged in checking the names of various economic plants in the last editions of the United States Pharmacopoeia, The National Formulary and the United States Dispensatory, and many of the names submitted for inclusion in the new edition of Standardized Plant Names, it became evident that in a considerable number of instances these names were incorrect under the present International Rules of Nomenclature.

Although in all instances the correct names of these species have been pointed out elsewhere, it has been suggested that it might be of service to botanists and pharmacologists who do not have access to all the taxonomic literature, to have certain of the changes brought again to their attention.

Accordingly the following list of economic species is presented, indicating in each case the correct name under the Rules, the essential synonymy, and brief discussions whenever necessary for complete clarity.

A few names which involve matters of a taxonomic rather than nomenclatorial nature are included in order to bring such names into accord with general botanical usage.

A supplementary list of changes which have previously

been discussed in these pages (7 (1939) 89-111) is also appended.

Achras Sapota L. See Achras Zapota L.

Achras Zapota auct., non L. See Calocarpum Sapota (Jacq.) Merr.

Achras Zapota Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 1190.

Sapota fructu ovato majori Plumier Nov. Pl. Am. (1703) 43, pl. 4.

Achras Sapota Linnaeus Sp. Pl., ed. 2 (1762) 470.

Sapota Achras Miller Gard. Dict., ed. 8 (1768) no. 1.

Cook (in Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. 16 (1913) 285) has pointed out that the Linnean genus Achras was based on Plumier's plate of Sapota which clearly illustrates the sapodilla. Furthermore, the first citation under Achras Zapota, the only species given in the first edition of the Species Plantarum, is to Plumier's Sapota fructu ovato majori, the form figured in the plate. It is evident that Linnaeus had the sapodilla in mind when he described A. Zapota and this name must be used for the species involved, no matter what its subsequent nomenclatorial history may have been.

Aechmea magdalenae (André) André ex Baker Handb. Bromel. (1889) 65.

Chevalliera Magdalenae André Enum. Bromel. (3 Dec. 1888) 3; and in Rev. Hort. 60 (16 Dec. 1888) 563.

Bromelia magdalenae C. H. Wright in Kew Bull. (1923) 267.

Ananas magdalenae Standley in Standley & Calderon Lista prelim. Pl. S. Salvador (1925) 45.

Aframomum Melegueta (Rosc.) K. Schumann in Engl. Pflanzenreich IV. 46 (Heft 20) (1904) 204.

Amomum Melegueta Roscoe Monandr. Pl. (1828) t. 28.

Alisma Plantago-aquatica auct. Am., non L. See Alisma subcordata Raf.

Alisma subcordata Rafinesque in Med. Repos. N.Y. 5 (1808) 362.

Alisma Plantago-aquatica auct. Am., non Linnaeus (1753).

Aloe barbadensis Miller Gard. Dict., ed. 8 (1768) no. 2.

Aloe perfoliata L. [var.]  $\pi$ . vera Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 320.

Aloe vera "L." auct. plur., non Miller (1768).

Aloe vulgaris Lamarck Encycl. 1 (1783) 86.

Aloe vera auct. See Aloe barbadensis Mill.

Aloe vulgaris Lam. See Aloe barbadensis Mill.

Amomum Melegueta Rosc. See Aframomum Melegueta (Rosc.) K. Schum.

Amygdalus communis L. See Prunus Amygdalus Batsch

Ananas magdalenae (André) Standl. See Aechmea magdalenae (André) André ex Baker

Andira Araroba Aguiar Mem. sobre a Araroba (1885) 31.

Vouacapoua Araroba Lyons Pl. Names Sci. & Pop. (1900) 31.

Vataireopsis Araroba Ducke in Ann. Acad. Bras. Sci. 8 (1936) 26.

Andira Lamarck (1783) has been conserved over Vouacapoua Aublet (1775). Recently Ducke has segregated Andira Araroba and described a new monotypic genus, Vataireopsis, to include it. This segregation may later prove to be acceptable to other botanists. Aniba Coto (Rusby) Kostermann in Rec. Trav. Bot. Neérl. 35 (1938) 916.

Nectandra Coto Rusby in Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 69 (1922) 260.

Arisaema atrorubens (Ait.) Blume in Rumphia 1 (1835) 97.

Arum atrorubens Aiton Hort. Kew 3 (1789) 315.

Arum triphyllum atropurpurea Michaux Fl. Bor.-am. 2 (1803) 188.

Arisaema triphyllum auct. plur., non Schott (1832).

Fernald (in Rhodora 42 (1940) 247) has corrected a misinterpretation of long standing in regard to the Jack-in-the-Pulpits. The specimen on which Linnaeus based his Arum triphyllum is not the familiar plant which has been passing as Arisaema triphyllum (L.) Schott, but a form of Arisaema pusillum (Peck) Nash. The specific epithet triphyllum must be transferred to this latter plant; while for the former species the name Arisaema atrorubens (Ait.) Blume is adopted.

Arisaema triphyllum auct., non Schott. See Arisaema atrorubens (Ait.) Blume.

Armoracia lapathifolia Gilibert Fl. Lituan. 2 (1781) 53.

Cochlearia Armoracia Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 648. Cochlearia rusticana Lamarck Fl. Fr. 2 (1778) 471, nomen illegitimum.

Armoracia rusticana Gaertner, Meyer & Scherbius Fl. Wetterau 2 (1800) 426.

Nasturtium Armoracia Fries Fl. Scan. (1835) 65.

Rorippa Armoracia Hitchcock Spring Fl. Manhattan [Kan.] (1894) 18, as Roripa.

Radicula Armoracia Robinson in Rhodora 10 (1908).

If the genus Armoracia is segregated from Rorippa, as is generally the practice, the correct name for the horseradish becomes A. lapathifolia Gilib. The earliest specific epithet is not available under the tautonym rule. Lamarck's epithet is illegitimate since he cited but failed to use Linnaeus' earlier name. Such illegitimate names are not to be considered for purposes of priority.

Artabotrys odoratissimus (Roxb.) R. Br. See Artabotrys uncinatus (Lam.) Merr.

Artabotrys uncinatus (Lam.) Merrill in Philipp. Journ. Sci. Bot. 7 (1912) 234.

Anona uncinata Lamarck Encycl. 2 (1786) 127.

Uvaria odoratissima Roxburgh Hort. Beng. (1814) 43, nomen nudum; Fl. Ind., ed. 2, 2 (1832) 666.

Artabotrys odoratissimus R. Brown in Bot. Reg. 5 (1820) t. 423.

Artocarpus altilis (Park.) Fosberg in Journ. Washington Acad. Sci. 31 (1941) 95.

Sitodium altile Parkinson Journ. Voy. Endeavour (1773) 45.

Artocarpus communis Forster Char. Gen. Pl. (1776) 101.

Rademachia incisa Thunberg in Handl. K. Svensk. Vet. Akad. Stockholm 37 (1776) 253.

Artocarpus incisus Linnaeus filius Suppl. (1781) 411.

Artocarpus communis Forst. See Artocarpus altilis (Park.) Fosb.

Artocarpus integra (Thunb.) Merr. See Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.

Artocarpus heterophyllus Lamarck Encycl. 3 (1789) 209, (as heterophylla).

Artocarpus integrifolius auct., non Linnaeus filius Suppl. (1781) 412.

Artocarpus integra sensu Merrill Interpret. Herb. Amboin. (1917) 190, quoad nomen non quoad plantam.

Corner (in Gard. Bull. Straits Settlements 10 (1939) 56) has shown that in the past the name of the Jak and Chempedak have been confused and misapplied. A study of the original description and type specimens of Rademachia integra Thunb. reveals the fact that they apply to the Chempedak of Malaya (which has been called Artocarpus champeden Spreng.) rather than to the Jak, a native of India. The combination Artocarpus integra (Thunb.) Merr., which has been used for the Jak, must henceforth be reserved for the Chempedak. The earliest available name for the Jak is A. heterophyllus Lam.

Asagraea officinalis (Schlecht. & Cham.) Lindl. See Schoenocaulon officinalis (Schlecht. & Cham.) A. Gray ex Benth.

Avicennia marina (Forsk.) Vierhapper in Denkschr. Kais. Akad. Wiss. Wien 71 (1907) 435.

Sceura marina Forskal Fl. Aegypt.-Arab. 2 (1775) 37. Avicennia nitida Thunberg Fl. Ceil. (1825) 8, non Jacquin (1760).

Avicennia nitida Thunb. is an invalid name on three counts. It is a nomen nudum, a later homonym of A. nitida Jacquin (1760), and it ignores the priority rule, since marina is an earlier epithet.

Avicennia nitida Thunb. See Avicennia marina (Forsk.) Vierh.

Barringtonia asiatica (L.) Kurz in Prelim. Rept. Veg. Pegu (1875) App. A, 55; App. B, 72.

Mammea asiatica Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 512. Barringtonia speciosa J. R. & G. Forster Char. Gen. Pl. (1776) 76, t. 38.  $Barringtonia\ speciosa\ J.R.\ \&\ G.\ Forst.\ See\ Barringtonia$  asiatica  $(L.)\ Kurz$ 

Bassia latifolia Roxb. See Madhuca indica Gmel.

Betula alba L. See Betula pendula Roth

Betula pendula Roth Tent. Fl. Germ. 1 (1788) 405. Betula alba Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 982, pro parte (nomen ambiguum).

Betula verrucosa Ehrhart Beitr. 6 (1791) 98.

Boldu Boldus (Mol.) Lyons. See Peumus Boldus Mol.

Bombax malabarica DC. See Salmalia malabarica (DC.) Schott & Endl.

Brassica alba (L.) Rabenh. See Brassica hirta Moench Brassica arvensis (L.) Rabenh. See Brassica Kaber (DC.) Wheeler

Brassica hirta Moench Meth. Pl. Suppl. (1802) 84. Sinapis alba Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 668.

Brassica alba Rabenhorst Fl. Lusat. 1 (1839) 184—Boissier Voy. Espagne 2 (1839-45) 39, non Gilibert (1781).

Brassica Kaber (DC.) Wheeler in Rhodora 40 (1938) 306.

Sinapis Kaber DeCandolle Syst. 2 (1821) 617.

Sinapis arvensis Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 668.

Brassica arvensis Rabenhorst Fl. Lusat. 1 (1839) 184, non Linnaeus (1767).

 $Bursera\ Aloëxylon\ (Schiede ex Schlecht.)$  Engl. See Bursera glabrifolia  $(HBK.)\ Engl.$ 

Bursera Delpechianum Poiss. ex Engl. See Bursera penicillata (Sessé & Moc. ex DC.) Engl.

Bursera glabrifolia (*HBK*.) Engler in Engler & Prantl Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3, Abt. 4 (1896) 251, excl. synonymy.

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Elaphrium glabrifolium Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth Nov. Gen. et Sp. 7 (1825) 28.

Elaphrium Aloëxylon Schiede ex Schlechtendal in Linnaea 17 (1843) 252.

Bursera Aloëxylon Engler in Engler Bot. Jahrb. 1 (1881) 44.

Bursera penicillata (Sessé & Moc. ex DC.) Engler in Engler Bot. Jahrb. 1 (1881) 44.

Elaphrium penicillatum Sessé & Mocino ex DC. in DeCandolle Prodr. 1 (1824) 724.

Bursera Delpechiana Poisson ex Engler in De Candolle Monogr. 4 (1833) 53.

Elaphrium Delpechianum Rose in N. Amer. Fl. 25 (1911) 253.

Brauneria Necker Elem. Bot. 1 (1790) 17. Echinacea Moench Meth. Pl. (1794) 591.

Brauneria, which has priority over Echinacea, was discarded under the American Code because the description was not accompanied by a citation of species. No such provision applies under the International Rules and the earlier name can be maintained.

Calocarpum mammosa (L.) Pierre. See Calocarpum Sapota (Jacq.) Merr.

Calocarpum Sapota (Jacq.) Merrill in Enum. Philipp. Flow. Pl. 3 (1923) 284.

Sideroxylum Sapota Jacquin Enum. Pl. Carib. (1760) 15

Achras Zapota auct., non Linnaeus (1753).

Achras mammosa Linnaeus Sp. Pl., ed. 2 (1762) 469, excl. var.

Sapota mammosa Miller Gard. Dict., ed. 8 (1768) no. 2. Lucuma mammosa Gaertner filius Fruct. et Semen. 3 (1807) 129, t. 203. Calocarpum mammosum Pierre in Urban Symb. Antill. 5 (1904) 98.

Camellia sinensis (L.) O. Kuntze in Act. Hort. Petrop. 10 (1887) 195.

Thea sinensis Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 515. Camellia Thea Link Enum. Pl. Hort. Berol. 2 (1822) 73.

Canthium dicoccum (Gaertn.) Merrill in Philipp. Journ. Sci. 35 (1928) 8.

Psydrax dicoccus Gaertner Fruct. et Semen. 1 (1788) 125, t. 26.

Canthium didymum Gaertner filius Fruct. et Semen. 3 (1805) 94.

Plectronia didyma Elmer Leafl. Philipp. Bot. 1 (1906) 28.

Plectronia dicocca Merrill in Enum. Philipp. Flow. Pl. 3 (1923) 536.

Canthium didymum Gaertn.f. See Canthium dicoccum (Gaertn.) Merr.

Carallia brachiata (Lour.) Merrill in Philipp. Journ. Sci. 15 (1919) 249.

Diatoma brachiata Loureiro Fl. Cochinch. (1790) 296. Carallia integerrima A. P. de Candolle in De Candolle Prodr. 3 (1828) 33.

Carallia integerrima A.P. DC. See Carallia brachiata (Lour.) Merr.

Caryophyllus aromatica L. See Eugenia caryophyllata Thunb.

Casearia praecox Griseb. See Gossypiospermum praecox (Griseb.) P. Wils.

Cassia acutifolia Delile Fl. Aegypt. (1813) 75, t. 27, f. 1.

Cassia Senna Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 377, pro parte, (nomen ambiguum).

Cassia fistula Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 377.

Cathartocarpus Fistula Persoon Syn. Pl. 1 (1805) 459.

Cassia Senna L. See Cassia acutifolia Del.

Cathartocarpus Fistula (L.) Pers. See Cassia fistula L.

Chrysanthemum coccineum Willdenow Sp. Pl. 3 (1804) 2144.

Chrysanthemum roseum Adam in Weber & Mohr Beitr. 1 (1805) 70.

Pyrethrum roseum Bieberstein Fl. Taur. Cauc. 2 (1808) 1324.

Chrysanthemum roseum Adam. See Chrysanthemum coccineum Willd.

Citrus Aurantium L. var. sinensis L. See Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck

Citrus Limon (L.) Burmann filius Fl. Ind. (1768) 173.

Citrus Medica Linnaeus β. Limon Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 782.

Limon vulgaris Miller Gard. Dict., ed. 8 (1768) no. 1. Citrus Limonum Risso in Ann. Mus. Paris 20 (1813) 201; and in Nouv. Duhamel 7 (1816) 77, t. 28. Citrus Limonia auct., non Osbeck (1765).

Citrus Medica L. var. Limon L. See Citrus Limon (L.) Burm.f.

Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck Dagbok Ostind. Resa (1757) 41, nomen nudum; Reise Ostind. & China (1765) 250.

Citrus Aurantium Linnaeus β. sinensis Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 783.

Cochlospermum Gossypium DC. See Cochlospermum religiosum (L.) Alston

Cochlospermum religiosum (L.) Alston in Trimen Handb. Fl. Ceylon 6 (1931) 14.

Bombax religiosa Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 512.

Bombax Gossypium Linnaeus Syst. Nat., ed. 12 (1767) 457.

Cochlospermum Gossypium De Candolle Prodr. 1 (1824) 527.

Cola acuminata auct., non Schott & Endlicher. See Cola nitida (Vent.) A. Chev.

Cola nitida (Vent.) A. Chevalier Veg. Util. Afr. Trop. Fr. 6 (1911) 120.

Sterculia nitida Ventenat Jard. Malmaison (1804) sub t. 91.

Cola acuminata auct. plur., non Schott & Endlicher (1832).

Cola vera K. Schumann in Engler Monogr. Afr. Pfl. Fam. 5 (1900) 110.

Chevalier has shown that the source of the best cola nuts of commerce is *Cola nitida* (Vent.) A. Chev., a native of the Ivory Coast and Liberia now widely cultivated from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon. This species has been passing in the literature as *Cola acuminata* (Beauv.) Schott & Endl. The true *C. acuminata* is a different species, more widely distributed in tropical West Africa, but yielding inferior nuts.

Copaiba auct. See Copaifera L.

Copaifera Linnaeus Sp. Pl., ed. 2 (1762) 557.

Copaiva Jacquin Enum. Pl. Carib. (1760) 4 (Copaiba auct.).

Copaifera Linnaeus (1762) has been conserved over Copaiva Jacquin (1760), [Copaiba of authors].

Copaifera conjugata (Bolle) Milne-Redhead in Kew Bull. (1934) 400.

Gorskia conjugata Bolle in Peters Reise Mossamb. Bot. 1 (1861) 16, t. 3.

Copaifera Gorskiana Bentham in Trans. Linn. Soc. 25 (1865) 317.

Copaiba conjugata O. Kuntze Rev. Gen. Pl. 1 (1891) 172.

Copaifera copallifera (Benn.) Milne-Redhead in Kew Bull. (1934) 400.

Guibourtia copallifera Bennett in Journ. Linn. Soc. 1 (1857) 150.

Copaifera Guibourtiana Bentham in Trans. Linn. Soc. 25 (1865) 317.

Copaifera copallina Baillon Hist. Pl. 2 (1870) 142,163. Copaiba copallifera O. Kuntze Rev. Gen. Pl. 1 (1891) 172.

Copaifera Gorskiana Benth. See Copaifera conjugata (Bolle) Milne-Redhead

Copaifera Guibourtiana Benth. See Copaifera copallifera (Benn.) Milne-Redhead

Coptis groenlandica (Oeder) Fernald in Rhodora 31 (1929) 142.

Anemone groenlandica Oeder Fl. Dan. 4, fasc. 10 (1770) 5, t. 566.

Helleborus trifolius Linnaeus Sp. Pl., ed. 2 (1762) 784, as to Canadian plant only.

Coptis trifolia Salisbury in Trans. Linn. Soc. 8 (1807) 305, pro parte.

Fernald (in Rhodora 31 (1929) 136) has shown that there are two species of *Coptis* in North America, which have been passing as *Coptis trifolia* (L.) Salisb.: an Alaskan species found also in northeastern Asia, and the common plant of northeastern America and Greenland. The specific name *C. trifolia* (L.) Salisb. belongs to the Alaskan plant, and not to the northeastern species, the source of commercial gold-thread. The correct name of this latter plant is *C. groenlandica* (Oeder) Fernald.

Coptis trifolia auct., non Salisb. See Coptis groenlandica (Oeder) Fern.

Coumarouna Aublet. See Dipteryx Schreber.

Cybistax Donnell-Smithii (Rose) Seibert in Carn. Inst. Publ. 522 [Bot. Maya Area XXI] (1940) 392.

Tabebuia Donnell-Smithii Rose in Bot. Gaz. 17 (1892) 418, pl. 26.

Cydonia oblonga Miller Gard. Dict., ed. 8 (1768) no. 1.

Pyrus Cydonia Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 480. Cydonia vulgaris Persoon Syn. Pl. 2 (1807) 40, 658.

Cydonia vulgaris Pers. See Cydonia oblonga Mill.

Cypripedium bulbosum Mill. See Cypripedium Calceolus L., var. pubescens (Willd.) Correll.

Cypripedium Calceolus L., var. pubescens (Willd.) Correll in Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harvard Univ. 7 (1938) 14.

Cypripedium Calceolus Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 951, pro parte.

Cypripedium bulbosum Miller Gard. Dict., ed. 8 (1768) no. 3.

Cypripedium parviflorum Salisbury in Trans. Linn. Soc. 1 (1791) 77, t. 2, f. 2.

Cypripedium pubescens Willdenow Hort. Berol. 1 (1809) 947.

Cypripedium parviflorum Salisb. var. pubescens (Willd.) Knight in Rhodora 8 (1906) 93.

Cypripedium parviflorum Salisb. See Cypripedium Calceolus L. var. pubescens (Willd.) Correll

Cypripedium parviflorum Salisb. var. pubescens (Willd.) Knight. See Cypripedium Calceolus L. var. pubescens (Willd.) Correll

Dipteryx Schreber Gen. Pl., ed. 8 (1791) 485. Coumarouna Aublet Pl. Guian. 2 (1775) 740, t. 296.

Dipteryx Schreber (1791) has been conserved over Coumarouna Aublet (1775).

Echinacea Moench. See Brauneria Necker

Echinocactus Williamsii Lem. See Lophophora Williamsii (Lem.) Coult.

Echinocystis fabacea Naudin in Ann. Sci. Nat., ser. 4, 12 (1859) 154, t. 9.

Megarrhiza californica Torrey in Torrey & Gray Pacific R. R. Rept. 6 (1857) 74, nomen tantum; 12, pt. 2 (1861) 61.

Micrampelis fabacea Greene in Pittonia 2 (1890) 129. Marah fabacea Greene in Leafl. Bot. Obs. 2 (1910) 36.

Entada phaseoloides (L.) Merrill in Philipp. Journ. Sci. Bot. 9 (1914) 86.

Lens phaseoloides Linnaeus in Stickman Herb. Amb. (1754) 18; Amoen. Acad. 4 (1759) 128.

Mimosa scandens Linnaeus Sp. Pl., ed. 2 (1763) 1501. Entada scandens Bentham in Hooker London Journ. Bot. 4 (1842) 332. Entada scandens (L.) Benth. See Entada phaseoloides (L.) Merr.

Erythroxylon Linnaeus Syst. Nat., ed. 10 (1759) 1035.

Erythroxylum P. Browne Civ. & Nat. Hist. Jamaica (1756) 278, nomen nudum.

Although Patrick Browne first used the name Erythroxylum he gave no generic description, merely describing the two species comprising the genus. If the genus had been monotypic the specific description could be considered as constituting the generic description as well, thus validating the publication of the name. As it stands, however, Erythroxylum P.Br. is not validly published under the Rules and must be discarded in favor of Erythroxylon L., the next older name.

Erythroxylum P. Browne. See Erythroxylon L.

Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnhardt Cat. Pl. Hort. Camald., ed. 2 (1832) 20.

Eucalyptus rostrata Schlechtendal in Linnaea 20 (1847) 655, non Cavanilles (1797).

Eucalyptus longirostris F. v. Mueller ex Miquel in Nederl. Kruidk. Arch. 4 (1859) 125.

Eucalyptus rostrata Schlecht. See Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnh.

Eucarya spicata (R.Br.) Sprague & Summerhays in Kew Bull. (1927) 196.

Fusanus spicatus R. Brown Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holl. (1810) 355.

Santalum spicatum A. De Candolle in De Candolle Prodr. 14 (1857) 685.

Sprague & Summerhays point out (in Kew Bull. (1917) 195) that the generic name Fusanus cannot be main-

tained under the Rules for the Australian and New Zealand species formerly included in it. Fusanus, as originally established by Murray, applied to a South African species (later referred to Colpoon), and its use must be restricted to this, its original sense. The name (following Robert Brown) cannot be extended to include the Australian and New Zealand species now recognized as constituting a distinct genus. The earliest available name for this genus is Eucarya T. L. Mitchell.

Eugenia aromatica (L.) Baill. See Eugenia caryophyllata Thunb.

Eugenia caryophyllata Thunberg Diss. de Caryoph. arom. (1788) 1.

Caryophyllus aromatica Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 515. Myrtus Caryophyllus Sprengel Syst. Veg. 2 (1825) 485. Eugenia aromatica Baillon Hist. Pl. 6 (1877) 311, 345, non Berg (1854).

Jambosa Caryophyllus Niedenzu in Engler & Prantl Pflanzenfam. 3, Abt. 7 (1893) 85.

Syzygium aromaticum Merrill & Perry in Mem. Gray Herb. 4 (1939) 196.

If the Clove is maintained in the genus Eugenia the combination E. aromatica Baillon (1877) must be discarded, since it is a later homonym of E. aromatica Berg (1854); and E. caryophyllata substituted in its place. If the genus Syzygium is accepted, as circumscribed by Merrill and Perry, the correct name is S. aromaticum (L.) Merr. & Perry.

Exogonium Jalapa (Nutt. & Coxe) Baill. See Exogonium purga (Wend.) Benth.

Exogonium purga (Wend.) Bentham Pl. Hartweg. (1839) 46.

Convolvulus purga Wenderoth in Pharm. Centralbl. 1 (1830) 457.

Ipomoea Jalapa Nuttall & Coxe in Am. Journ. Med. Sci. 5 (1829) [1830] 300, non Pursh (1814).

Ipomoea purga Hayne Arzneigewächse 12 (1833) 33, 34.

Exogonium Jalapa Baillon in Compte Rendu Assoc. Fr. Avanc. Sci. (1873) 455.

Fagopyrum esculentum Moench. See Fagopyrum sagittatum Gilib.

Fagopyrum sagittatum Gilibert Exercit. Phyt. 2 (1792) 435.

Fagopyrum esculentum Moench Meth. Pl. (1794) 290.

Feronia elephantum Corr. See Limonia acidissima L.

 $Feronia\ Limonia\ (L.)$  Swingle. See Limonia acidissima L.

Flacourtia cataphracta Roxb. See Flacourtia jangomas (Lour.) Raeusch.

Flacourtia jangomas (Lour.) Raeuschel Nomencl. Bot. (1797) 290.

Stigmarota jangomas Loureiro Fl. Cochinch. (1790) 634.

Flacourtia catophracta Roxburgh ex Willdenow Sp. Pl. 4 (1806) 830.

Furcraea cubensis (Jacq.) Vent. See Furcraea hexapetala (Jacq.) Urb.

Furcraea hexapetala (Jacq.) Urban Symb. Ant. 4 (1903) 152 (as Furcroya).

Agave hexapetala Jacquin Enum. Pl. Carib. (1760) 18. Agave cubensis Jacquin Sel. Stirp. Am. (1763) 100. Furcraea cubensis Ventenat in Bull. Soc. Philomat. 1 (1793) 66.

Fusanus spicatus R. Br. See Eucarya spicata (R. Br.)
Sprague & Summerhayes

Gossampinus heptaphylla (Houtt.) Bakh. See Salmalia malabarica (DC.) Schott & Endl.

Gossypiospermum praecox (Griseb.) P. Wilson in Torreya 30 (1930) 72.

Casearia praecox Grisebach Cat. Pl. Cub. (1866) 10.

Grindelia cuneifolia auct. Am., non Nutt. See Grindelia humilis Hook. & Arn.

Grindelia humilis Hooker & Arnott Bot. Beechey Voy. (1833) 147.

Grindelia cuneifolia auct. Am., non Nuttall (1841).

Steyermark, who has monographed the genus Grindelia, has shown (in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 21 (1934) 524-528) that the species which has been passing as G. cuneifolia is in reality G. humilis.

Illipe latifolia (Roxb.) F. v. Muell. See Madhuca indica Gmel.

Iris caroliniana S. Wats. See Iris virginica L.

Iris virginica Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 39.

Iris caroliniana S. Watson in Gray Man. Bot. No. U.S., ed. 6 (1890) 514.

Lavandula officinalis Chaix in Villars Hist. Pl. Dauph. 1 (1786) 355.

Lavandula Spica Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 572, pro parte (nomen ambiguum).

Lavandula vera DeCandolle Fl. Fr. Suppl. 6 (1815) 398.

Lavandula Spica L. See Lavandula officinalis Chaix

Lens culinaris Medikus in Vorles. Kurpf. Phys.-oekon. Ges. 2 (1787) 361 (as culinare).

Ervum Lens Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 738. Lens esculenta Moench Meth. Pl. (1794) 131.

Lens esculenta Moench. See Lens culinaris Medik.

Leontodon Taraxacum L. See Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggers

Limonia acidissima Linnaeus Sp. Pl., ed. 2 (1762) 554.

Schinus Limonia Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 389.

Feronia elephantum Correa in Trans. Linn. Soc. 5 (1800) 225.

Feronia Limonia Swingle in Journ. Washington Acad. Sci. 4 (1914) 328.

Swingle (in Journ. Washington Acad. Sci. 4 (1914) 328) took up the generic name Feronia Correa for the wood-apple in the belief that Limonia and Limonium were orthographic variants of the same name, and consequently Limonia must be discarded as a later homonym.

Airy-Shaw (in Kew. Bull. (1939) 293) argues that under the present interpretation of the Rules the two names are distinct, and he reverts to the original Linnaean name for this species.

Recently, further clarification of the situation has resulted from the publication of a statement by the Special Committee on Nomenclature (in Kew. Bull. (1940) 83) in connection with a discussion of new nomina conservanda. This statement is to the effect that "generic names ending in masculine, feminine and neuter terminations, -us, -a, -um, are held to be different."

It seems clear, therefore, that Limonia acidissima L. must be considered the correct name for the wood-apple.

Lophophora Williamsii (Lem.) Coulter in Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. 3 (1894) 131.

Echinocactus Williamsii Lemaire ex Salm-Dyck in Allg. Gartenz. 13 (1845) 385.

Anhalonium Williamsii Lemaire in Förster Handb. Cact. (1846) 233.

Lucuma mammosa (L.) Gaertn.f. See Calocarpum Sapota (Jacq.) Merr.

Madhuca indica Gmelin Syst. Nat. 2 (1791) 799.

Bassia latifolia Roxburgh Pl. Corom. 1 (1759) 20, t. 19.

Illipe latifolia F. v. Mueller Select. Extra-trop. Pl., ed. Am. (1884) 181.

Madhuca latifolia Macbride in Contrib. Gray Herb. 53 (1918) 18.

Since Bassia Koenig (1771) is a later homonym of Bassia Allioni (1766), it has been necessary to take up the generic name Madhuca Gmelin. Macbride, who made many of the new combinations required (in Contrib. Gray Herb. 53 (1918) 18), assigned M. indica Gmel. to synonymy under M. longifolia, an earlier epithet.

An examination of the descriptions and figures cited by Gmelin, however, shows that the Gmelin species is the equivalent of M. latifolia and not of M. longifolia. The Gmelin epithet, indica, has priority over latifolia.

Madhuca latifolia (Roxb.) Macbr. See Madhuca indica Gmel.

Majorana hortensis Moench Meth. Pl. (1794) 406. Origanum Majorana Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 590.

Malva neglecta Wallroth Syll. Pl. Ratisb. 1 (1824) 140.

Malva rotundifolia auct., non Linnaeus (1753).

Morton has pointed out (in Rhodora 39 (1937) 98) that Linnaeus confused two species, the small-flowered *Malva pusilla* and the large-flowered *M. rotundifolia*, under his *Malva rotundifolia*. The plant Linnaeus apparently had in mind, which is represented by a specimen in his herbarium, is the small-flowered species which has been passing as *M. pusilla*, but which now must bear the name *M. rotundifolia*. The larger-flowered species, commonly known as Cheeses, becomes *M. neglecta*.

Malva rotundifolia auct., non L. See Malva neglecta Wallr.

Manilkara Kauki (L.) Dubard in Ann. Mus. Colon. Marseille, ser. 3, 3 (1915) 9.

Mimusops Kauki Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 349.

Megarrhiza californica Torr. See Echinocystis fabacea Naud.

Micrampelis fabacea (Naud.) Greene. See Echinocystis fabacea Naud.

Mimusops Kauki L. See Manilkara Kauki (L.) Dubard Mucuna pruriens auct., non DC. See Mucuna pruritum Wight

Mucuna pruritum Wight in Hooker Bot. Misc. 2 (1831) 348.

Stizolobium pruritum Piper in Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 30 (1917) 54.

Stizolobium pruriens auct., non Medikus (1787).

Mucuna pruriens auct., non DeCandolle (1825).

Piper has shown that *Dolichos pruriens* L., upon which *Stizolobium pruriens* Medik., and *Mucuna pruriens* DC. were based, applies to a Philippine and East Indian species, distinct from the cowage of India, now widespread in the tropics. This latter species is *Mucuna pruritum* 

Wight, or Stizolobium pruritum (Wight) Piper in case the genus Stizolobium is segregated from Mucuna.

Myroxylon Pereirae Klotzsch in Bonplandia 5 (1857) 274.

Toluifera Pereirae Baillon Hist. Pl. 2 (1869) 383.

Myroxylon Linnaeus filius (1781) has been conserved over Toluifera Linnaeus (1753).

Nauclea auct., non L. See Neonauclea Merr.

Nauclea esculenta (Afzel.) Merrill in Journ. Washington Acad. Sci. 5 (1915) 535.

Sarcocephalus esculenta Afzelius ex R. Brown in Tuckey's Congo App. (1818) 467.

The original description of Nauclea L. was based on a species now considered generically distinct from those which have long borne this name. Under the International Rules a generic name must be used in its original sense; consequently Nauclea must be used for the genus which has been passing as Sarcocephalus, and a new name (Neonauclea) substituted for Nauclea as it has been known in the past.

Nectandra Coto Rusby. See Aniba Coto (Rusby) Kosterm.

Neonauclea Merrill in Journ. Washington Acad. Sci. 5 (1915) 538.

Nauclea auct., non Linnaeus (1762).

Since it is necessary under the Rules to transfer the species described under Sarcocephalus to Nauclea, a new generic name must be found to designate the species described under Nauclea by authors since Linnaeus. No earlier published name is available so Neonauclea must be adopted.

Origanum Majorana L. See Majorana hortensis Moench

Ourouparia Gambir (Hunt.) Baill. See Uncaria Gambir (Hunt.) Roxb.

Panax Ginseng (C. A. Mey.) Baill. See Panax Schinseng Nees

Panax Schinseng Nees Ic. Pl. Med. Suppl. (1833) no. 70.

Panax Ginseng C. A. Meyer in Bull. Phys.-Math. Acad. St. Petersburg 1 (1843) 340.

Aralia Ginseng Baillon Hist. Pl. 7 (1880) 197.

Paratecoma Peroba (Record) Kuhlmann in Minist.
Agric. Serv. Fl. Bras. Bol. no. 4 (1931) 3, in nota.

Tecoma Peroba Record in Record & Mell Timbers Trop. Am. (1924) 537.

Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nyman ex Kew Hand-List Herb. Pl., ed. 3 (1925) 122.

Apium Petroselinum Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 264.

Apium crispum Miller Gard. Dict., ed. 8 (1768) no. 2.

Apium latifolium Miller Gard. Dict., ed. 8 (1768) no. 3. Petroselinum hortense Hoffman Gen. Pl. Umbell. (1814) 163, 166.

Petroselinum sativum Hoffman Gen. Pl. Umbell. (1814) 177 (in indice).

Petroselinum hortense Hoffm. See Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nym.

Petroselinum sativum Hoffm. See Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nym.

Peumus Boldus Molina Sagg. Chil. (1782) 185. Ruizia fragrans Ruiz & Pavon Syst. Veg. Fl. Peruv. et Chil. (1798) 267.

Boldu Boldus Lyons Pl. Names Sci. & Pop. (1900) 65. Boldea Boldus Looser in Rev. Univ. Chili 20 (1935) 572.

The Special Committee for Phanerogamae and Pteridophyta appointed by the International Botanical Congress at Amsterdam has recently published (in Kew Bull. (1940) 81) a list of additional Nomina Generica Conservanda. In connection with this list it is stated (p. 82,101) that the Committee recommends the conservation of Peumus Mol. (1782), with P. Boldus Mol. as lectotype, over Boldu Feuillée ex Adanson (1763).

Looser (in Lilloa 5 (1940) 167), however, publishes a letter from the Special Committee in which the statement is made that the Committee has "now decided to conserve Cryptocarya R. Br. (1810) over Peumus Molina (1782). Acting on this information Looser again calls attention to what he considers the correct name for the Boldu, Boldea Boldus (Mol.) Looser, presenting additional evidence and amplifying his reasons for discarding the earlier generic names Ruizia and Boldu.

In view of the disparity between the two statements of the Committee, it seems preferable to follow the official statement published in the Kew Bulletin, until the matter can be cleared up, and recognize *Peumus Boldus* Mol. as the correct name for the species involved.

Pimenta acris (Sw.) Kostel. See Pimenta racemosa (Mill.) J. W. Moore

Pimenta racemosa (Mill.) J.W. Moore in Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Bull. 102 (1933) 33.

Caryophyllus racemosus Miller Gard. Dict., ed. 8 (1768) no. 5.

Myrtus caryophyllata Jacquin Obs. Bot. 2 (1767) 1, non Linnaeus (1753).

Myrtus acris Swartz Prodr. Fl. Ind. Occ. 2 (1788) 909, excl. var. β.

Pimenta acris Kosteletsky All. Med. Pharm. Fl. 4 (1835) 1526.

Amomis acris Berg Handb. Pharm. Bot., ed. 3, 3 (1855) 339.

Amomis caryophyllata Krug & Urban in Engler Bot. Jahrb. 19 (1894) 573.

Pinus montana Mill. See Pinus Mugo Turra

Pinus Mugo Turra in Giorn. d'Ital. spelt. alle. Sc. Nat. 1 (1765) 152; Fl. Ital. Prodr. (1780) 67.

Pinus montana Miller Gard. Dict., ed. 8 (1768) no. 5. Pinus Mughus Scopoli Fl. Carn., ed. 2, 2 (1772) 247.

Piper officinarum (Miq.) C.DC. See Piper retrofractum Vahl

Piper retrofractum Vahl Enum. Pl. 1 (1804) 314.

Piper officinarum C. DeCandolle in DeCandolle Prodr.
16 (1869) 356.

 $Plantago \ arenaria \ Waldt. \& Kit. See Plantago indica L.$ 

Plantago indica Linnaeus Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 2 (1759) 896.

Psyllium ramosum Gilibert Fl. Lituan. 1 (1781) 17. Plantago arenaria Waldstein & Kitaibl Pl. Rar. Hung. 1 (1802) 51.

Plantago ramosa Ascherson Fl. Brandenb. (1864) 547.

Populus balsamifera L. See Populus Tacamahacca Mill.

Populus Tacamahacca Miller Gard. Dict., ed. 8 (1768) no. 6.

Populus balsamifera Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 1024, pro parte (nomen ambiguum).

Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeuschel Nomencl. Bot. (1797) 152.

Tormentilla erecta Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 500.

Fragaria Tormentilla Crantz Stirp. Aust., fasc. 1 (1763) 80.

Potentilla Tormentilla Necker Hist. Comm. Acad. Palat. 2 (1770) 491.

 $Potentilla\ Tormentilla\ (Crantz)\ Neck.$  See Potentilla erecta  $(L.)\ Raeusch.$ 

Premna arborea (Forst.f.) Farwell. See Premna taitensis Schau.

Premna taitensis Schauer in DeCandolle Prodr. 11 (1847) 638, emend. F. Brown in Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Bull. 130, 3 (1935) 248 (as tahitensis).

Scrophularia arborea Forster filius Prodr. (1786) 91, no. 528.

Premna arborea Farwell in Druggist's Circ. 63 (1919) 50, non Roth (1821).

Prunus Amygdalus Batsch Beitr. Gesch. Natur. Reiche (1801) 30—Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 3 (1812) 101.

Amygdalus communis Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 473.

Prunus communis Archangeli Comp. Fl. Ital. (1882) 209, non Hudson (1778).

Ribes Grossularia L. See Ribes Uva-crispa L.

Ribes Uva-crispa Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 201. Ribes Grossularia Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 201.

Lamarck (Encycl. 3 (1789) 50) was the first to unite these two Linnean species and the name which he adopted must be used, under the Rules.

Rorippa Armoracia (L.) Hitchc. See Armoracia lapathifolia Gilib.

Rourea glabra Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth Nov. Gen. et Sp. 7 (1825) 41. Rourea oblongifolia Hooker & Arnott Bot. Beechey's Voy. (1836) 283.

Rourea oblongifolia Hook. & Arn. See Rourea glabra HBK.

Sabadilla officinalis (Schlecht. & Cham.) Standley. See Schoenocaulon officinalis (Schlecht. & Cham.) A. Gray ex Benth.

Salmalia malabarica (DC.) Schott & Endlicher Meletem. Bot. (1832) 35.

Bombax malabarica DeCandolle Prodr. 1 (1824) 479.

Bombax Ceiba Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 511, pro parte.

Bombax heptaphyllum Houttuyn Nat. Hist. 3 (1774) 153, non Linnaeus (1753).

Gossampinus heptaphylla Bakhuisen in Ann. Jard. Buitenzorg, ser. 3, 6 (1924) 189.

Gossampinus malabarica Merrill in Lingnan Sci. Journ. 5 (1927) 126.

Furtado (in Gard. Bull. Straits Settlements 10 (1939) 173) has discussed at length the typification of *Bombax*, *Gossampinus* and *Salmalia*, and concludes that *Salmalia* malabarica (DC.) Schott & Endl. is the correct name for the Red Silk Cotton.

Two of the three species of *Bombax* enumerated in the Species Plantarum have since been transferred to other genera leaving only *B. Ceiba* available for purposes of typification. This Linnean species, however, comprised both American and Asiatic elements, a fact which has led to considerable variance in the application of the name.

Furtado follows both Schott & Endlicher (Meletem. Bot. (1832) 35) and Bakhuisen van den Brink (in Bull. Jard. Buitenzorg, ser. 3, 6 (1924) 161) in restricting the generic name Bombax (typified by B.Ceiba) to the American element; and in creating a new generic name (typ-

ified by *B. malabaricum*) for the Asiatic element. He likewise follows Schott & Endlicher in adopting *Salmalia* for this Asiatic element, and gives satisfactory evidence to show that it is impossible to take up *Gossampinus* as Bakhuisen has argued.

Sapota Achras Mill. See Achras Zapota L.

Sarcocephalus esculenta Afzel. See Nauclea esculenta (Afzel.) Merr.

Schoenocaulon officinalis (Schlecht. & Cham.) A. Gray ex Bentham Pl. Hartweg. (1840) 29.

Veratrum officinale Schlechtendal & Chamisso in Linnaea 6 (1831) 45.

Sabadilla officinarum Brandt in Hayne Arzneigewächse 13 (1837) t. 27.

Asagraea officinalis Lindley in Bot. Reg. 25 (1839) t. 33.

Sabadilla officinalis Standley in Standley & Calderon List. Prelim. Pl. S. Salvador (1925) 49.

The genus Sabadilla was originally proposed merely as a subgenus under Veratrum. This does not constitute valid publication; consequently Schoenocaulon must be maintained as the correct name for this genus.

Smilax aristolochiaefolia Miller Gard. Dict., ed. 8 (1768) no. 7.

Smilax medica Schlechtendal & Chamisso in Linnaea 6 (1831) 47.

Smilax Milleri Steudel Nomencl., ed. 2, 2 (1841) 599. Smilax ornata Lemaire Ill. Hort. 12 (1865) pl. 439.

Smilax medica Schlecht. & Cham. See Smilax aristolochiaefolia Mill.

Smilax ornata Hook. See Smilax Regelii Killip & Morton

Smilax Regelii Killip & Morton in Carnegie Inst. Publ. 461 [Bot. Maya Area XII] (1936) 272.

Smilax grandifolia Regel Ind. Sem. Hort. Petrop. (1856) 16, non Buckley (1843).

Smilax ornata Hooker in Bot. Mag. 115 (1889), t. 7054, non Lemaire (1865).

Smilax utilis Hemsley in Hooker Ic. Pl. 26 (1899) t. 2589, non Wright (1895).

Stizolobium pruriens auct., non Medik. See Mucuna pruritum Wight

Tabebuia Donnell-Smithii Rose. See Cybistax Donnell-Smithii (Rose) Seibert

Taraxacum Dens-leonis Desf. See Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggers

Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggers Prim. Fl. Holsat. (1780) 56.

Leontodon Taraxacum Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 798, pro parte.

Leontodon vulgaris Lamarck Fl. Fr. 2 (1778) 113, nomen illegitimum.

Taraxacum vulgare Schrank Baier. Reise (1789) 11. Taraxacum Dens-leonis Desfontaines Fl. Atlant. 2 (1798) 228.

Tecoma Peroba Record. See Paratecoma Peroba (Record) Kuhlm.

Thea sinensis L. See Camellia sinensis (L.) O. Ktze.

Tipuana Lundellii Standl. See Vatairea Lundellii (Standl.) Killip

Toluifera Pereirae Baill. See Myroxylon Pereirae Klotzsch

Triticum aestivum Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 85.

Triticum sativum Lamarck Fl. Fr. 3 (1778) 625.

Triticum vulgare Villars Hist. Pl. Dauph. 2 (1787) 153.

Triticum sativum Lam. See Triticum aestivum L.

Uncaria Gambir (Hunt.) Roxburgh Hort. Beng. (1814) 86, nomen nudum; Fl. Ind. 2 (1824) 126 (as Gambier).

Nauclea Gambir Hunter in Trans. Linn. Soc. 9 (1808) 218, t. 22.

Ourouparia Gambir Baillon Hist. Pl. 7 (1879) 350, 375.

Uncaria Schreber (1789) has been conserved over Ourouparia Aublet (1775).

Vanilla fragrans (Salisb.) Ames. See Vanilla planifolia Andr.

Vanilla planifolia Andrews Bot. Repos. 8 (1808) t. 538.

Epidendrum rubrum Lamarck Encycl. 1 (1783) 178, quoad nomen non quoad plantam.

Myrobroma fragrans Salisbury Parad. Lond. (1807) t. 82, (nomen illegitimum).

Vanilla fragrans Ames in Sched. Orch. 7 (1924) 36.

Myrobroma fragrans Salisb. must be considered an illegitimate name since the author failed to utilize an earlier specific epithet which he cited (even though incorrectly) in synonymy. Article 60 of the International Rules, as amended at Amsterdam, states that illegitimate names are not to be taken into consideration for purposes of priority. Salisbury's epithet, fragrans, is therefore not available, and it is possible to revert to Andrews' name for the Vanilla.

Vatairea Lundellii (Standl.) Killip in Trop. Woods no. 63 (1940) 5.

Tipuana Lundellii Standley in Carnegie Inst. Washington Publ. 461 [Bot. Maya Area IV] (1935) 65.

Vataireopsis Araroba (Aguiar) Ducke. See Andira Araroba Aguiar

Veronica virginica L. See Veronicastrum virginicum (L.) Farwell

Veronicastrum virginicum (L.) Farwell in Druggist's Circ. 61 (1917) 231.

Veronica virginica Linnaeus Sp. Pl. (1753) 9. Leptandra virginica Nuttall Gen. No. Am. Pl. 1 (1818) 7.

Viburnum Opulus L. var. americanum Ait. See Viburnum trilobum Marsh.

Viburnum trilobum Marshall Arbust. Am. (1785) 62.

Viburnum americanum auct., non Miller (1768). Viburnum Opulus L. β. americanum Aiton Hort. Kew. 1 (1789) 373.

Vouacapoua Araroba (Aguiar) Lyons. See Andira Araroba Aguiar

The reader is referred to Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harv. Univ. 7 (1939) 89-111 for a discussion of the following changes:

Berrya Ammonilla Roxb. = Berrya cordifolia (Willd.)
Burr.

Manihot utilissima Pohl = Manihot esculenta Crantz

Mimusops Balata (Aubl.) Pierre = Manilkara bidentata (A.DC.) Chev.

Mimusops globosa auct. = Manilkara bidentata (A. DC.) Chev.

Myrica carolinensis auct., non Mill. = Myrica pensylvanica Lois.-Desl.

Pinus longifolia Roxb. = Pinus Roxburghii Sarg.

Sassafras variifolium (Salisb.) O. Ktze. = Sassafras albidum (Nutt.) Nees

Serenoa serrulata (Michx.) Hook.f. = Serenoa repens (Bartr.) Small

Sesamum orientale L. = Sesamum indicum L.

Toluifera Balsamum L. = Myroxylon Balsamum (L.)Harms

Tylophora asthmatica (L.) Wight & Arn. = Tylophora indica (Burm.f.) Merr.